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Shipley Urban District Council

1935



1935

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

BY

J. M. WATT, M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.

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INDEX.

	Page
Ante-natal Clinic	44
Ambulance Services	22
Adulteration	34
Artificial Sunlight	45
Births	9
Bacteriological Examinations	18
Cancer	40
Causes of Death	10
Clinics and Treatment Centres	24, 44
Children's Act	44
Closet Accommodation	29
Common Lodging Houses	31
Collection of House Refuse	29
Control of Infectious Disease	36
Deaths	9
Drainage, Sewerage, and Sewage Disposal	26
Disposal of House Refuse	29
Dwelling Houses	7
Disposal of Refuse	29
Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces	35
Food Inspection	34
Hospitals	19
Health Visiting	43
Housing	32
Home Nursing	18
Industries	9
Infantile Mortality	9, 14, 43
Infant Life Protection	44
Infectious Diseases Notified	36
Longevity	14
Maternal Mortality	43
Maternity and Child Welfare	43
Maternity Bags	45

INDEX (continued).

	Page
Maternity Homes	20
Midwives	18
Milk Supply	34
Meat Inspection	34
Notifiable Diseases	36
Nursing in the Home	18
Orthopædic Treatment	45
Offensive Trades	31
Opthalmia Neonatorum	43
Puerperal Sepsis	43
Public Cleansing	29
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease	36
Refuse, Collection of	29
Rivers and Streams	26
Still Births	9
Scavenging	29
Sewerage	26
Sanitary Inspection of Area	29
Smoke Abatement	30
Supervision of Food	34
Vital Statistics from 1896	17
Voluntary Workers	45
Water Supply	25
Water Analysis	26
Workshops and Workplaces	35

INTRODUCTION.

TOWN HALL,
SHIPLEY.

June, 1936.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report upon the Health Services of Shipley for the year ending 31st December, 1935.

The birth-rate in 1935 was 11.97 per thousand of the population, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in Shipley. The number of children born in the area was 367 compared with 417 in 1934.

The number of deaths in 1935 was, 414 which is equivalent to a death-rate of 13.50 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate was 71 per thousand births.

I wish to take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Chief Officials of the Council, and all members of the Health Department for their valuable help and co-operation during 1935.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor W. S. Tinsley, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

County Councillor V. Waddilove, (Chairman).

Councillor T. J. Gray, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor G. Birbeck.	Councillor L. P. Ratcliffe.
„ E. Cowgill.	„ A. W. Robson.
„ J. Lancaster.	„ G. Waddilove.
„ W. Mulligan.	

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

J. M. WATT, M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-natal Clinic :

D. HEYNEMANN, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time).

Consulting Gynæcologist to Joint Maternity Home :

W. F. RAWSON, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector and

Superintendent of Public Cleansing :

A. ENGLAND, Cert. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection.

Sanitary Inspectors :

W. FARNDALE, M. R. San. I., Cert. Meat Inspection,
Cert. Smoke Inspection.

T. ALLWOOD, Cert. R. San. I.

Health Visitors :

Miss D. FRENCH, S.C.M. (Cert. General Training).

Miss D. FEATHERSTONE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Cert. R. San. I. (resigned 23rd March, 1935).

Miss B. BREWER (appointed 7th Oct., 1935).

Clerks :

Miss K. DAWSON (resigned 31st Aug., 1935).

Miss M. WILKINSON (appointed 27th May, 1935).

Miss F. WEAR.

Clerk and Dental Attendant :

Miss M. DAWSON.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home :

Matron : Miss E. M. BEAULAH, S.C.M., S.R.N.

One Day Sister : S.C.M. and S.R.N.

One Night Sister : S.C.M. and S.R.N.

Three Certificated Midwives.

Two Trained Midwives.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182 acres
Population : Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,243
Estimated, Mid-year 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,670
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1935)							
according to Rate Books)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,414
Number of Families or separate occupiers							
(Census, 1931) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,451
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	£195,096
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£731 10s. 9d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births: (Legitimate)	...	352	187	165
(Illegitimate)	...	15	8	7

Birth Rate: 11.97.

				Total.	Males.	Females.
Still-Births	...	...	...	16	6	10

Rate per 1,000 total births: 41.78.

					Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	...	...	...	...	414	195	219

Death Rate: 13.50.

Comparable Death Rate: 14.04.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in							
Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.06

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence							
of Childbirth: From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age per							
1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Vital Statistics

AND

Social Conditions of the Area.

Population.—The estimated mid-year 1935 population was 30,670, and this figure has been used for the purposes of this report. The 1931 Census population was 30,243.

Physical Features of the District.—Shipley lies about three miles to the north of Bradford, in the valley of the River Aire, and occupies an area of 2,182 acres. The district is hilly in character, the height above sea level varying from 200 feet on the east to 700 feet on the extreme west of the district. Geologically, the rocks underlying Shipley consist partly of members of the millstone grit series, and partly of members of the super imposed lower coal measures. Masking these strata is a variable thickness of boulder clay, while near the river there is some accumulation of river drift.

Industries.—The chief industries are those connected with the Wool, Worsted, Dyeing and Textile Trades. In 1931 these trades gave employment to 1,971 men and 3,702 women. Other businesses carried on include Metal, Motor and Machine Works, Jam Manufacture, Wood, Stone and Brick Works.

Mr. W. G. Cooper, the local Public Assistance Officer, informs me that the maximum number of persons in receipt of Public Assistance during the year was 559, and the minimum number of persons in receipt of Public Assistance was 442. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 560 and 504.

Mr. E. P. Hyam, the Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange, informs me that the maximum number of transitional payments made in the area during 1935 was 346, and the minimum number 261. The corresponding figures in 1934 were 408 and 370. The maximum number of persons wholly or temporarily unemployed was 2,377, and the minimum number 1,294, compared with 3,363 and 1,749 in 1934. The unemployment figures refer to Baildon as well as the Shipley area.

Births.—367 net births, of which 15 were illegitimate, were registered during the year, giving a birth rate on the estimated population of 30,670, of 11.97 as compared with 13.63, 13.72 and 13.54 for the preceding three years. The 15 illegitimate births were 4.09% of the total births registered.

Still-Births.—14 legitimate and 2 illegitimate children were still-born during the year, the proportion of still-births to 1,000 total births being 41.78.

Deaths.—The net deaths for the district were 195 males and 219 females, giving a total of 414, and a death rate of 13.50 as compared with 12.26, 12.96 and 12.23 for the preceding three years. 34.06% of the deaths occurred in public institutions.

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate was 71 per 1,000 births.

Causes of Death.

				Male.	Female.	All Persons.
Deaths from all causes				195	219	414
1...Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers				...	...	...
2...Measles				...	1	1
3...Scarlet Fever				...	...	...
4...Whooping Cough				...	1	1
5...Diphtheria				4	8	12
6...Influenza				3	2	5
7...Encephalitis Lethargica				1	...	1
8...Cerebro-spinal Fever				...	...	...
9...Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				7	4	11
10...Other Tuberculous Diseases				2	2	4
11...Syphilis				1	...	1
12...General Paralysis of the Insane (tabes dorsalis)				...	...	...
13...Cancer, Malignant Disease				17	27	44
14...Diabetes				6	2	8
15...Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.				9	25	34
16...Heart Disease				61	58	119
17...Aneurysm				...	...	...
18...Other Circulatory Diseases				14	15	29
19...Bronchitis				5	5	10
20...Pneumonia (all forms)				11	8	19
21...Other Respiratory Diseases				3	...	3
22...Peptic Ulcer				5	...	5
23...Diarrhœa, &c., under 2 years				2	2	4
24...Appendicitis				1	4	5
25...Cirrhosis of Liver				...	...	...
26...Other Diseases of Liver, etc.				1	2	3
27...Other Digestive Diseases				3	5	8
28...Acute and Chronic Nephritis...				5	9	14
29...Puerperal Sepsis				...	...	...
30...Other Puerperal Causes				...	2	2
31...Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.				7	5	12
32...Senility				6	13	19
33...Suicide				1	2	3
34...Other Violence				5	4	9
35...Other Defined Diseases				15	13	28
36...Causes Ill-defined or Unknown				...	...	...

Age Distribution of Net Deaths.

	AT ALL AGES			Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 and over
	Male	Female	Total								
First Quarter	43	52	95	11	2	2	—	2	6	21	51
Second Quarter	54	65	119	7	1	2	4	2	9	29	65
Third Quarter	37	46	83	4	1	1	5	—	8	20	45
Fourth Quarter	61	56	117	4	3	1	3	2	13	26	64
TOTAL	195	219	414	26	7	6	12	6	36	96	225

Ward Distribution of Net Deaths.

		North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
First Quarter	...	18	20	25	22	10	95
Second	„ ...	18	36	26	29	10	119
Third	„ ...	16	24	16	17	10	83
Fourth	„ ...	21	33	18	19	26	117
Year	...	73	113	85	87	56	414

The principal Causes of Death, in order of frequency, are as follows :—

CAUSE.	Number of Deaths.			% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
All Causes	195	219	414	(100)	13.50
1—Heart Disease	61	58	119	28.74	3.88
2—Cancer, Malignant Disease	17	27	44	10.63	1.43
3—Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	9	25	34	8.21	1.11
4—Respiratory Diseases ...	19	13	32	7.73	1.04
5—Other Circulatory Diseases	14	15	29	7.00	0.95
6—Senility	6	13	19	4.59	0.62
7—Nephritis	5	9	14	3.38	0.45
8—Congenital Debility, etc.	7	5	12	2.90	0.39
9—Diphtheria	4	8	12	2.90	0.39
10—Respiratory Tuberculosis	7	4	11	2.66	0.36

Deaths from Violence.

In 1935 the number of deaths among Shipley residents classified as being due to suicide or other violence was 12.

Details of the causes of death are given in the following table :—

	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Age.	Male or Female
1	Hanged himself when of unsound mind ...	48	M.
2	Poisoned herself with coal gas when of unsound mind	43	F.
3	Fracture of base of skull from accidental fall down cellar stairs	68	F.
4	Injuries sustained when his pedal cycle accidentally collided with a motor car	15	M.
5	Drowned without suspicion of foul play ...	49	F.
6	Cerebral hæmorrhage from accidental fall down some area steps	72	M.
7	Fracture of the skull with laceration of the brain and intra-cranial hæmorrhage from an accidental fall downstairs	65	M.
8	Poisoned herself with coal gas when of unsound mind	63	F.
9	Fracture of base of skull and other injuries from accidental fall from a window	28	M.
10	Hypostatic pneumonia consequent upon confinement to bed, because of injury to the head and a fracture of the right leg caused by having been accidentally knocked down by a motor tri-car in John Street, Bradford ...	80	M.
11	Senile chorea and heart disease accelerated by fracture of right femur from an accidental fall	72	F.
12	Degenerative bronchitis accelerated by fracture of neck of right femur from accidental fall in the house	79	F.

Longevity.

167 deaths (40.34%) occurred at ages of 70 or over. The corresponding figure for last year was 34.66 of the total deaths.

Ages at Death.		Males.		Females.
70 to 75 years	...	22	...	35
75 „ 80 „	...	19	...	26
80 „ 85 „	...	17	...	25
85 „ 90 „	...	8	...	7
90 „ 95 „	...	2	...	6
95 and over	...	—	...	—
TOTAL		68	...	99

Infantile Mortality.

		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.		Death Rate per 1000 Births.	
Legitimate	...	352	...	24	...	68
Illegitimate	...	15	...	2	...	133

Total Infant Mortality Rate, 71.

Causes of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
1. Premature Birth ...	5	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
2. Asthenia	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
3. Bronch. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	8
4. Pulmonary congestion and Cardiac failure	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5. Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
6. Congenital Heart Disease ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	8	1	1	1	11	4	6	4	1	26

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1935.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57	90.4	6.4	2.2		1.0
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62	90.9	5.8	2.8		0.5
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931)	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55	91.9	5.5	1.6		1.0
London	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58	87.7	6.3	5.9		0.1
Shipley	11.97	0.52	13.50	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.39	0.16	0.39	10.9	71	90.58	6.28	3.14		0.00

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows	{ per 1,000 Live Births per 1,000 Total Births	Puerperal Sepsis.		Others.		Total.
		...	1.68	...	2.42	
		...	1.61	...	2.32	
The Maternal Mortality Rates for Shipley are as follows	{ per 1,000 Live Births per 1,000 Total Births	...	0.00	...	5.45	5.45
		...	0.00	...	5.22	5.22
	

Vital Statistics from 1896 (inclusive).

YEAR	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Respiratory Disease Death-rate	Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate
1896	23.9	15.8	2.3	141	1.5
1897	24.6	15.6	2.4	162	0.9
1898	24.3	16.5	2.3	169	1.2
1899	26.4	17.1	3.1	144	1.5
1900	23.0	17.0	3.8	172	1.5
1901	22.9	13.1	2.1	91	1.2
1902	22.1	14.9	2.8	104	1.7
1903	23.6	15.8	2.4	141	1.7
1904	23.0	15.5	2.5	117	1.1
1905	21.9	15.3	3.6	132	1.2
1906	20.9	14.0	2.0	114	1.1
1907	20.0	13.7	2.7	114	1.2
1908	19.1	14.6	2.7	148	0.9
1909	18.5	14.0	3.0	104	0.9
1910	19.8	14.4	2.5	89	1.2
1911	17.4	13.7	1.5	122	1.1
1912	18.3	13.1	1.8	82	0.8
1913	18.9	14.3	1.9	117	1.1
1914	19.0	14.7	3.3	132	0.4
1915	17.7	15.0	2.5	108	0.8
1916	16.0	16.3	2.7	130	1.1
1917	13.6	17.0	2.6	147	1.1
1918	12.9	20.5	3.9	154	1.2
1919	13.3	14.8	3.6	117	1.0
1920	19.9	13.8	2.5	130	0.96
1921	19.6	13.6	2.5	97	0.79
1922	16.6	12.7	2.3	94	0.55
1923	18.4	13.5	2.5	86	0.97
1924	17.2	15.0	3.4	97	1.01
1925	15.8	14.7	2.6	95	0.60
1926	16.8	12.8	1.2	89	0.99
1927	14.3	14.6	1.3	89	0.75
1928	15.8	11.9	1.6	65	0.75
1929	14.5	13.5	1.8	86	0.81
1930	13.55	12.7	1.45	77	0.54
1931	13.57	14.0	1.97	73	0.75
1932	13.54	12.2	0.69	53	0.49
1933	13.72	12.9	1.47	81	0.33
1934	13.63	12.2	0.59	48	0.49
1935	11.97	13.50	1.04	71	0.36

General Provision OF Health Services of the Area.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General :** Nursing in the home is carried out by the Shipley District Nursing Association. Two whole-time Nurses are employed in this work. Their duties are confined to general nursing, no midwifery or infectious disease work being undertaken. The District Nurses dealt with cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics. A subscription of £1 1s. 0d. is paid to this Association by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) **Infectious Diseases :** No arrangements have been made by the Council for the provision of home nursing for infectious disease.

Midwives.

Fourteen trained and one untrained Midwives practise in the district. Eight of these are employed at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home, and seven in district practice.

Laboratory Facilities.

Clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) is examined at the West Riding County Laboratory, Wakefield, similar facilities being available to general practitioners in the area. Milk samples are also sent to the County Authority for examination. The Laboratory of the North Riding County Council at Scarborough was also utilised for milk examinations during the year.

Arrangements were made with the Pathologist at the Bradford Royal Infirmary for the examination of diphtheria swabs in March, 1934.

Facilities for the bacteriological and chemical examination of water are available locally at the laboratory of the Sewage Works.

Legislation in Force.

The following legislation relating to Public Health is in force in the area :—

Local Acts.

The Shipley Improvement Act	...	...	...	1901
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1904
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1912

Special Local Orders.

The Keighley, Bingley and Shipley	Joint Hospital Order	...	1927
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General Adoptive Acts.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890,				
Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5	Adopted January,	1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	...	...	Adopted,	1890
Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 13-15, 17-19,				
21-33, 35-55	...	...	Adopted January,	1928
Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	...	Adopted June,	1905
Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899			Adopted September,	1903

Bye-Laws.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements...	Approved	30	4	1883
Scavenging	...	...	...	...
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	...
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...

HOSPITALS.

(1) **General.**—(a) The Sir Titus Salt's Hospital, Shipley, has accommodation for 27 cases in 10 wards. The hospital is a voluntary one, and possesses an Operating Theatre, with Sterilizing Room adjoining, X-Ray, Ultra-Violet Light and Radiant Heat Apparatus, and a Massage Room. The services of an Honorary Pathologist, Honorary Radiologist and Honorary Dental Surgeon are available, in addition to that of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff. 490 in-patients and 2,400 out-patients were treated during the year. A subscription of £10 is paid by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to this Hospital.

There were 336 operations and 15,400 out-patient attendances.

(b) The Bradford Royal Infirmary is also largely utilised by the inhabitants of the area.

(2) **Children.**—The Bradford Children's Hospital serves the needs of the district for hospital treatment for children.

(3) **Maternity.**—The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home, of nineteen beds, was opened on the 1st April, 1931, by the Minister of Health. Further particulars are given on page 21.

(4) **Fever.**—Fever Cases are treated in the Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, which contains 120 beds, and is provided by the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Board. The hospital is about seven miles from Shipley, and therefore within easy ambulance reach.

(5) **Smallpox.**—The Joint Authority control two institutions which are at present reserved for smallpox cases :—

(a) Heaton Royd Hospital, Shipley.

(b) Upper Heights Hospital, at Stanbury.

Stoney Ridge Hospital, Shipley, is primarily an Infectious Disease Hospital which was converted to an emergency Smallpox Hospital during the 1926-27 Keighley epidemic, but following a decision of the Joint Hospital Board, it will in future be used as a reserve hospital for Infectious Fevers.

(6) **Tuberculosis.**—The Tuberculosis services are administered by the West Riding County Council. The institutions most frequently utilised for Shipley cases are the Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium (300 beds for men), the Eldwick Sanatorium, near Bingley (39 beds for children), and the Morton Banks Sanatorium, near Keighley (63 beds for women).

(7) **Chronic Sick.**—Institutional accommodation for the chronic sick is available at the Clayton Institution, which is controlled by the local Guardians Committee of the Public Assistance Committee of the West Riding County Council.

(8) **Orthopædic.**—Orthopædic cases are referred to the Bradford Royal Infirmary and the Bradford Children's Hospital for treatment.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council are the local supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, four Maternity Homes in Shipley being registered.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home.

The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home at 90, Kirkgate, Shipley, provides 19 maternity beds. The Home is administered by a Joint Committee formed by representatives from the Shipley and Bingley Councils.

The Medical Officer of Health of Shipley is Medical Superintendent to the Maternity Home.

The Nursing Staff consists of a Matron, Day Sister, Night Sister, three Certified and two Trained Midwives.

The ordinary charges at the Home are £3 10s. 0d. per week for patients residing in the Urban Districts of Shipley and Bingley, and £4 4s. 0d. per week for patients residing outside these districts. There is a special scale of charges in the case of rate-aided patients.

294 applications were made for admission to the Maternity Home in 1935 compared with 334 in 1934.

289 patients were admitted, compared with 308 during the preceding year.

The following table gives full details of cases admitted :—

	1931 April to December	1932	1933	1934	1935
Shipley Private Cases ...	10	30	32	35	37
Shipley Assisted Cases ...	22	86	97	112	104
Bingley Private Cases ...	9	24	21	40	32
Bingley Assisted Cases ...	7	31	77	72	99
County Cases	3	6	13	27	17
Outside area private cases	14	31	27	22	—
TOTAL ...	65	208	267	308	289

Maternity Cases.—270 cases were admitted for confinement, and 276 babies were born in the home. These included six sets of twins.

Other Admissions.—Ante-natal admissions and babies retained in the Home after the discharge of the mother formed a group of nineteen cases.

Still-Births.—The number of still-births which occurred in the Maternity Home was 18, which is equal to a still-birth rate of 65 per 1,000 births. This rate was raised by the admission of several complicated maternity cases, which were considered unsuitable for treatment at home.

There were four deaths of premature and weakly infants within 10 days of birth.

Babies Retained in the Home.—Nine babies were retained in the Home after the mothers' discharge.

Attendant during Labour.—In 33 cases the patient was attended by her private doctor during confinement. Midwives on the staff of the Maternity Home attended the remaining cases.

Emergency Cases.—Twenty-two emergency cases were admitted.

Maternal Deaths.—There were two maternal deaths in the Maternity Home. The causes of death were eclampsia and pulmonary embolus.

Cases Transferred to Other Institutions.—Three cases were transferred to Bingley Cottage Hospital, one case to the Bradford Royal Infirmary, one case to St. Luke's, Bradford, and one baby was transferred to the Children's Hospital.

Consultations.—Mr. Rawson, the Consultant Obstetrician attended nine patients.

Ante-natal Examinations.—1,578 ante-natal attendances were made by mothers to clinics held at the Maternity Home. 174 examinations were made by the Medical Superintendent, and 1,404 examinations were carried out by the Matron and Sister.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **For Infectious Cases :** Two motor ambulances are provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and are maintained at Morton Banks Hospital.

(b) **For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:** Two ambulances are provided by the Fire Brigade Committee in Shipley, a Chevrolet and a Talbot, each with two stretchers.

These are used for accident cases in the district, and for the removal of patients to and from Hospitals and Nursing Homes. Under contract with the Public Assistance Committee, removals are also carried out to Clayton Poor Law Institution.

Two men are sent out with each ambulance. 478 cases were dealt with in 1935.

The charge for the transport of local cases to and from local hospitals is 3s. 6d. per case. The charge for local cases to Bradford hospitals and nursing homes is 7s. 6d. per case.

All accident cases are treated free. People in poor circumstances receive special consideration, and are also frequently treated free.

When patients are conveyed outside the area for long journeys, a charge of 8d. per mile is made.

All accident calls within or outside the district are immediately attended to, and no difficulties ever arise in deciding whether the Shipley ambulance or those of adjoining authorities should deal with any particular case.

The Shipley Ambulance service covers the Baildon area.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Service.	Situation.	Sessions held.	Provided by.
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	"Somerset House," Otley Road, Shipley	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m.	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante-Natal ...	" . . . "	1st and 3rd Wednesday in month, 2 to 4 p.m. ...	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante-Natal ...	Maternity Home, 90 Kirkgate, Shipley	Monday & Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m., and every 3rd Wednesday, 3 to 5 p.m.	Shipley and Bingley Joint Committee.
School Medical ...	"Somerset House," Otley Road, Shipley	Monday, 1-45 to 5 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9-30 to 12 a.m. ...	Education Committee.
School Dental ...	"Somerset House," Otley Road, Shipley	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9-30 to 12 a.m. Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Education Committee.
Tuberculosis ...	"Farr Royd," Otley Road, Shipley	Monday, 10 a.m. ...	West Riding County Council.
Venereal Disease ...	St. Luke's Hospital, Park Lane, Bradford	MEN: Monday and Saturday, 9-30 a.m., Tuesday, 6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN: Monday, 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.	West Riding County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

A description of the gathering grounds, acidity tests and subsequent treatment, etc., was included in the 1929 report.

Mr. Dawson, the Council's Surveyor, reports that :—

“ Apart from extension of district mains to supply housing estates, there have been no developments in connection with the Town's water supply during 1935.

Analyses.

(a) **Chemical.**—The chemical analysis of the water remains satisfactory, the details being substantially as printed in previous Annual Reports.

(b) **Bacteriological.**—The analyses of the water carried out at frequent intervals by the Sewage Works Manager, gave the following results :—

Date.	Source of Supply.		Agar Count per c.c.	Gelatine Count per c.c.	B. Coli.
15th Jan.	High Level	...	3	6	None in 50 c.c.
	Low Level	...	—	2	„
12th Feb.	High Level	...	1	8	None in 86 c.c.
	Low Level	...	1	6	„
12th Mar.	High Level	...	—	3	None in 100 c.c.
	Low Level	...	—	4	„
9th Apl.	High Level	...	—	5	„
	Low Level	...	—	6	„
5th May	High Level	...	4	7	„
	Low Level	...	—	—	„
4th June	High Level	...	—	6	One per 100 c.c.
	Low Level	...	5	13	None in 100 c.c.
5th June	High Level	...	10	32	„
2nd July	High Level	...	51	37	„
	Low Level	...	29	6	„
3rd Sept.	High Level	...	4	20	Five per 100 c.c.
	Low Level	...	6	12	One per 100 c.c.
	High Level	...			One per 100 c.c.
	Low Level	...			None in 100 c.c.
1st Oct.	High Level	...	—	6	„
	Low Level	...	2	15	„
5th Nov.	High Level	...	—	6	One per 100 c.c.
	Low Level	...	—	9	„
	Additional Sample				None in 100 c.c.
3rd Dec.	High Level	...	3	7	„
	Low Level	...	1	2	„

Rivers and Streams.

Action with a view to checking pollution is undertaken by the West Riding Rivers Board. Local conditions are extremely satisfactory, in that the whole of the manufacturing trade waste of the district is dealt with at the Council's Sewage Works.

Drainage and Sewage.

I am indebted to Mr. J. M. Wishart, B.Sc., F.I.C., the Council's Chemist and Sewage Works Manager, for the following report :—

During 1935 about 760,000,000 gallons of sewage received full treatment at the Sewage Works. The amount of detritus and sludge removed from the sewage amounted, after drying, to about 21,400 tons. The filtration plant has continued to work well up to the limit of its capacity and the filters are in very good condition.

After prolonged negotiations, agreements were made with Messrs. Bradford Dyers Association Ltd., and Messrs. W. P. Butterfield Ltd., for the reception and treatment of the liquid trade wastes from Charlestown Dyeworks and from the Galvanising Works at Baildon. Final connections were made during December. Shipley Sewage Works is now treating the trade waste from all the mills in Shipley and Baildon, with one exception. The waste pickling liquor from Butterfield's is small in amount but the dye-waste from Charlestown Dyeworks is expected to amount to about 250,000 gallons per day. The amount of trade wastes in the sewage now amounts to 45% of the dry weather flow.

The table given below shows the composition of the screened sewage and the final effluent. The figures were obtained from the averages of 19 sets of samples analysed between January and Sept., 1935. It will be seen that although a considerable amount of purification has been effected, the final effluent is still equivalent in strength to a strong sewage.

(Results in parts per 100,000).

	Screened Sewage	Final Effluent	Per Cent Purification
Alkalinity as H ₂ SO ₄ to P.P.	2.6	nil	
" " " M.O.	86.5	80.6	
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	24.7	23.2	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	4.16	3.27	21
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	3.19	1.73	46
Nitrous Nitrogen... ...	—	0.04	
Nitric Nitrogen	—	traces	
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄ in 3 hrs. at 37°C. ...	36.6	15.2	59
*Dissolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days (B.O.D.) ...	79.1	23.1	71
pH value	8.7	8.3	
Clarity (m.m.)	7	20	65
Incubation Test	—	Unsatisfactory	

*Average of 8 tests.

During the year, the plant scale experiments on the further treatment of the sewage by Aeration have been concluded. The best type of treatment has been ascertained and all the required data has been collected. A comprehensive report on the work done, together with a draft scheme for the construction of a Surface Aeration Plant to treat the filter effluent on the lines of the experimental work, was approved by the Council in December and the Council gave instructions for a detailed scheme to be prepared in co-operation with the Surveyor with a view to an application for loan sanction being made to the Ministry of Health by June 30th, 1936.

The following table shows typical results obtained from the experimental plants, and these indicate the type of results we should obtain from a large scale plant.

(Results in parts per 100,000).

	Feed	Effluent	Per Cent Purification
Alkalinity as H_2SO_4 to P.P.	nil	nil	
" " " M.O.	83.2	78.5	
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	27.2	25.1	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	3.69	3.26	12
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	2.53	0.84	67
Nitrous Nitrogen ...	0.06	0.05	
Nitric Nitrogen ...	trace	0.03	
Oxygen absorbed from N/80...			
KMnO_4 in 3 hrs. at 37°C	20.3	7.3	64
Dissolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days (B.O.D.)... ..	38.0	2.6	93
pH value	8.4	8.2	
Clarity (m.m.)	11	58	81
Incubation Test	Unsatis- factory	Satisfactory	

The treatment of the filter effluent by the addition of Bleaching Powder was started during the summer months. This effectively prevented any nuisance from smells during the hot weather, and at the same time had the effect of densifying the humus sludge and thus reducing the amount for disposal.

In the laboratory the usual routine works analyses, and the routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of the town's water supply, and the Baths water have been carried out. In addition, a number of materials have been examined on behalf of the Surveyor's Department. The analytical work done in connection with the Aeration experiments has been considerable, and researches have been carried out on the Sludge Digestion process. This process consists in the bacteriol digestion or fermentation of the sewage sludge whereby the objectionable matter is destroyed, and the sludge conditioned so that it will dry readily and without nuisance. During digestion a gas is given off which contains about 75% of Methane. This gas has a high calorific value, and on large scale plants is collected and used for heating the sludge to the desired temperature. The laboratory experiments have proved so successful that a scheme for a full scale digestion plant is being incorporated in the proposed extension scheme.

Other work done included researches on the chemical precipitation of sewage and the use of Chlorine for de-watering activated sludge.

Drainage.

The following work has been carried out following investigations by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

House Drains renewed	...	...	408
House Drains cleared of obstruction	...	...	71
House Drains repaired	...	...	24

Closet Accommodation.

Details of conversions from common privies to water carriage system since 1903 are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. During the present year three privies were abolished and one converted to pail closet.

There were at the end of 1935 the following types of closets in the town :—

Water Closets	...	...	9,397
Waste or Slop Water Closets	...	...	1,267
Common Privies	...	...	16
Pail Closets	...	...	18

Scavenging.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing for the following details of house and trade refuse removal :—

- 9,097 Galvanized Dust Bins are cleansed one or more times weekly.
- 51 Dry Ashplaces are cleansed monthly.
- 5 Privies are cleansed monthly.
- 18 Pail Closets are cleansed weekly.

Disposal of House Refuse.

3,720.90 tons (47.08%) to the Destructor.
4,119.41 tons (52.92%) to the Tips.

Total : 7,840.31 tons.

This does not include refuse from the Public Abattoir and Stables.
Street cleansing is supervised by the Council's Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following summary of inspections made and action taken is supplied by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926 :—

**Number and Nature of Inspections made by the
Sanitary Inspectors during 1935.**

Works in progress	...	...	...	3,762
Cases in Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	177
Bakehouses	...	...	...	66
Workshops	...	...	...	67
Complaints	...	...	...	147
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	39
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	87
Nuisances and Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	4,951
Ashpits, etc.	...	...	...	33
Picture Houses	...	...	...	4
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	40
Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	289
TOTAL				9,664

	Statutory.		Preliminary.
Number of Notices			
Served during the year	...	6	436
Complied with during the year	6	...	406
Nuisances or Defects discovered during the year			473
Nuisances or Defects abated during the year	...		488
Housing Defects discovered during the year	...		1,732
Housing Defects abated during the year	...		1,868

Smoke Abatement.

513 smoke observations were taken during the year, and, as a result, 14 premises were visited for the purpose of interviewing owners, engineers and stokers. 18 Informal and 3 Statutory Notices were served on owners of premises where infringements of the Bye-Laws had occurred.

Observations were taken in regard to Atmospheric Pollution at Somerset House, and the results submitted to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, and to the Secretary of the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

The results for the year were as follows :—

Rainfall	...	30.51 inches.
Total Solids Collected	...	201.32 tons per square mile.
UNDISSOLVED MATTER :		
Soluble in CS ₂ (Tarry Matter)	...	5.80
Combustible Matter insoluble in C.S ₂	...	28.40
Ash	...	52.80
Total Undissolved Matter	...	87.00
DISSOLVED MATTER :		
Loss on Ignition	...	59.06
Ash	...	55.27
Total Dissolved Matter	...	114.33
Sulphates as SO ₃	...	19.38
Chlorine as Cl	...	22.26
Ammonia as NH ₃	...	1.856

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

(1) **Common Lodging Houses.**—There is one Common Lodging House in the town, of which 2 inspections were made. The condition of the premises was found to be satisfactory at all inspections.

(2) **Knacker's Yard.**—Two visits of inspection were made during the year.

(3) **Offensive Trades.**—The list of offensive trades in the district is as follows :—

Tripe Boilers	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	2
Bone Boiler	...	1
Fat Boiler	...	1

40 visits of inspection were made during the year.

(4) **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**—There were no caravans occupied at the close of the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No premises are known in the district in which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	597
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,261
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	180
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	219
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action ...	597
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	162
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	435

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	392
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 23, Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	10
(a) By owners ...	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	7
(a) By owners ...	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners— Section 19 (2)	2
(a) To render houses fit for human habitation	—
(b) As to usage other than human habitation	2

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, or Section 84, Housing Act, 1935 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders ...	1
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply.

11 Cowkeepers are registered in the district, 90 resident and 36 non-resident milk sellers. The various farms, etc., contain 14 cow-sheds, housing 162 milk cows.

13 retailers are licensed to sell "Certified" milk and three to sell "Grade A" milk. Four "Certified" and two "Grade A" supplementary licences have also been issued.

One license has been issued for the production and two for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

A quarterly inspection of all the dairy cattle in the district is carried out by the Veterinary Staff of the County Council. 289 visits of inspection to cowsheds, dairies, etc., were, in addition, made by the Sanitary Staff.

Seven samples of "Certified" milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, together with 47 samples of ordinary milk and 15 Pasteurised.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Visits to Public Abattoir for Meat Inspection	113
Visits to Market Stalls and Shops	... 882

Some eight tons of meat (inclusive of organs) were condemned at the Public Abattoir.

(c) Adulteration.

The West Riding County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. The following is the number of samples taken in Shipley during 1935 :—

Milk	...	...	...	36
Drugs	...	...	...	4
Other Foods	...	...	...	25

All the above were found "Genuine."

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Inspections.		Number of Written Notices.		Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	13	...	2	...	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	104	...	10	...	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	...	—	...	—
TOTAL	...	117	...	12	...

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

				Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*					
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	9	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	—	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	—	...
Other nuisances	...	...	...	—	...
Sanitary accommodation—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	—	...
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	3	...
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—					
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	...	...	...	—	...
† Other offences	...	...	...	—	...
Total	...	...	...	12	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Excluding offences relating to Outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

Prosecutions: 0. Referred to H.M. Inspector: 0

(3) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

No instances discovered.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of the notifiable Infectious Diseases according to the months in which they occurred, the ages of the patients, and the ward distribution of the cases.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1935.

Disease			Total Cases Notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	69	...	57	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	108	...	106	...	12
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	1	...	0	...	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	3	...	2	...	0
Pneumonia	...	...	5	...	0	...	19
Erysipelas	...	...	6	...	3	...	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	...	0	...	0

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	11	8	3	5	5	4	2	2	3	9	12	5	69
Diphtheria ...	8	5	3	8	3	9	9	2	4	17	27	13	108
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Pyrexia ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

MONTHLY TOTALS ... 20 16 8 14 11 14 12 4 9 26 40 19 193

Age Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	69	—	21	25	8	10	5	—	—
Diphtheria ...	108	—	14	56	31	6	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
Erysipelas ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	193	—	36	81	40	17	12	4	3

Ward Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	14	13	16	20	6	69
Diphtheria ...	15	15	14	49	15	108
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	1	1	3
Pneumonia ...	—	2	—	3	—	5
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	2	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	31	33	31	75	23	193

Age Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

Disease.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Total.
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	2	1	8	—	1	—	—	12
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	2	2	8	—	1	—	—	18

The following Table gives the comparison with previous years :—

Number of Deaths that have occurred from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during previous years.

YEAR	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	19	3	3	8	4	23	4	—	2	54	9	—	1	1	1	1	1	10	—	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5	3	5	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria ...	10	4	3	10	6	5	—	1	8	16	5	5	3	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	5	3	5	2	—	1	6	12
Whooping Cough ...	5	—	4	9	3	—	6	2	7	—	—	10	—	—	1	5	1	1	6	3	3	1	4	1	6	2	2	—	1
Typhoid Fever	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	1	6	—	—	14	1	1	9	3	9	—	3	2	2	3	5	8	—	3	3	1	3	5	5	—	1	1	2	4
TOTALS ...	24	34	12	22	35	13	31	17	18	30	60	29	5	6	6	14	11	2	22	6	10	13	18	16	10	5	5	10	18
Zymotic Death-rate	.8	1.1	.4	.7	1.2	.4	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	.17	.19	.20	.48	.38	.06	.77	.21	.34	.44	.61	.54	.33	.16	.16	.32	.59

(a) **Smallpox.**—No cases occurred during the year.

(b) **Scarlet Fever.**—69 cases occurred in the year. The attack rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 2.25 as compared with 4.35 in 1934 and 8.56 in 1933.

No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever.

57 cases (83%) were treated in hospital.

One "return case" arose during the year, = 1.75% of the cases treated in hospital.

(c) **Diphtheria.**—108 cases were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 3.52 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 2.61 in 1934 and 0.36 in 1933.

Twelve deaths occurred from Diphtheria, giving a death rate of 0.39 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.19 in 1934.

106 cases (98%) were treated in hospital.

(d) **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—No cases occurred during the year.

(e) **Measles.**—This disease is not notifiable in Shipley. Partial information is received from Head Teachers, who notify any cases coming to their knowledge. During the year 20 cases of measles were notified. All occurred in the Infant Departments of the Schools.

One death occurred from Measles, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.03 in 1934.

(f) **Whooping Cough.**—Not notifiable. One death occurred during the year, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants.

(g) **Diarrhœa.**—Four deaths under two years of age occurred from Diarrhœa. The rate expressed as per 1,000 live births is 10.9 compared with 5.6 for the country as a whole.

(h) **Cancer.**—44 deaths from Malignant Disease were registered, this being the second most frequent cause of death. The death rate from this group of cases is 1.43 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 1.70 in 1934.

An arrangement was made by the Public Health Committee for the treatment of cancer patients with radium at the Duke of York Home, Bradford.

During the year 18 cases were admitted for radium treatment. Nine cases were re-admitted for a second course of treatment, and one case for a third course of treatment. The total number of days spent in hospital was 197. All cases were examined by Dr. Chester-Williams, Radiologist, before admission.

The cost to the Authority was £115 15s. 6d.

(i) **Pneumonia.**—19 deaths occurred from all forms of Pneumonia. Death rate, 0.62.

(j) **Tuberculosis.**—The Tuberculosis Dispensary, situated in Otley Road, is under the control of the West Riding County Council. A weekly session is held each Monday at 10 a.m. The number of new cases notified during the year, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis, are shown in the following table :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5 to 10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
15 to 20	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35	2	3	—	—	1	4	1	—
35 to 45	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
45 to 55	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
55 to 65	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	8	3	7	6	4	2	2

The ages and occupations of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were as follows :—

MALE.

Age.			Occupation.
59	...	...	Salesman.
49	...	...	Bank Clerk.
32	...	...	No occupation.
41	...	...	Plumber.
52	...	...	Worsted Cloth Crabber.
45	...	...	Stipendary Lay Reader.

FEMALE.

30	...	...	Housewife.
34	...	...	Housewife.
27	...	...	Housewife.
29	...	...	Shorthand Typist.

The Phthisis death rate was 0.36, compared with 0.49 for 1934. Four deaths were registered from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the death rate being 0.13 per 1,000, compared with 0.13 in 1934.

No previous notifications of the disease had been received in two instances where deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and no deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered without previous notification having been received.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs. 1925.

No action was taken under the Regulations during the year. They give power to regulate the employment of tuberculosis persons in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

This section gives power, in certain circumstances, for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. No action was taken during the year.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Maternal Deaths.—Two maternal deaths occurred during the year.

One death was due to post-partum hæmorrhage, and one to eclampsia.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, one of whom was a non-resident, one case was removed to St. Luke's Hospital and one to Bingley Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

Infantile Mortality.—26 deaths of infants occurred under one year of age. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 71 per 1,000 births, compared with 48 per 1,000 in 1934, 81 per 1,000 in 1933, and 53 per 1,000 in 1932.

31 per cent. of the total mortality under one year occurred during the first week of life, and 42 per cent. died before they were a month old.

The chief causes of Infantile Mortality during the year were Premature Birth 7, Broncho-Pneumonia 8, and Diarrhœa 4.

Child Mortality.—The number of deaths between one year and five years of age was 13, compared with 11 in 1934, 9 in 1933, and 10 in 1932.

Health Visitors.—During the year two Health Visitors were employed full-time in maternity and child welfare work. The total number of home visits made was 3,354 compared with 5,792 in 1934. Details of these visits are given below :—

To expectant mothers ...	...	First Visits,	29
		Re-Visits,	6
To children under 1 year of age ...		First Visits,	374
		Re-visits,	1,070
To children between 1 and 5 years			
of age ...	...	Visits,	1,975
Total number of visits paid ...			<hr/> 3,354 <hr/>

The Health Visitors, in addition, made 39 special visits.

The number of children born in Shipley and notified to other authorities was 169.

Infant Life Protection.—The number of foster children upon the register at the end of the year was three.

Nine visits were paid to foster children, one of whom was transferred to another area during 1935.

Child Welfare Clinics.—The following table summarises the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year:—

NUMBER OF SESSIONS.	1935	1934	1933	1932
	99	100	96	96
Children under 1 year...New Cases	278	320	269	266
Re-attendances	3,125	3,717	2,881	2,865
Children between 1 and 5 years				
New Cases	37	34	40	67
Re-attendances	1,913	1,651	1,462	1,651
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	5,353	5,722	4,652	4,849
Average Attendance, each Session	54.07	57.22	48.4	50.5

All children attending the Clinics between the ages of 2 and 5 years who showed signs of debility or malnutrition were referred for admission to the Nursery School.

Three children were referred for eye examination, and four for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids at the Eye and Ear Hospital. Several children were referred for dental treatment by the School dentist.

40 children were referred for Ultra-Violet Light treatment, and one case for massage.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—Ante-natal Clinics were conducted on the first and third Wednesdays in the month by Dr. Dorothy Heynemann.

24 sessions were held during the year with 215 attendances. The first attendances numbering 61 and the re-attendances 144.

The number of post-natal attendances made was 10. The average number of cases per session was 8.96.

14 ante-natal cases made 23 attendances for dental treatment by the School Dentist.

Voluntary Workers at Clinic.—Valuable work was done at the Infant Welfare Clinics by a rota of 20 voluntary workers. Over 300 attendances were made by these ladies during the course of the year. The President of this energetic Voluntary Committee was Mrs. J. Walker, the Secretary Mrs. H. Dawson, and the Treasurer Mrs. J. Petty. The Voluntary Committee met on the second Wednesday of each month.

Maternity Bags.—Three maternity Bags, containing the bed-linen and clothing necessary for use during confinement, were provided by the Voluntary Committee during the year.

Christmas Entertainment.—The Voluntary Workers provided a Christmas Party for mothers at the Victoria Institute. Over 200 mothers were present.

Supply of Milk and Nutritives.—Supplies of Infant Foods are issued at cost price at the Clinic. In necessitous cases Infant Foods and Cow's Milk are supplied free of cost.

The total number of applications received for free supplies of milk and foods, renewable monthly, was 1,218. Of these, 64 were not granted, as the family income was in excess of the scale allowance, 48 were allowed at 50% cost, and 1,106 were allowed free.

The total value of Infant Foods and Nutritives issued free in 1935 was £253 11s. 10d., compared with £367 2s. 10d. in 1934 and £331 2s. 0d. in 1933.

The value of the total issue of Infant Foods and Nutritives in 1935 amounted to £628 7s. 9d., compared with £752 18s. 3d. in 1934 and £655 6s. 11d. in 1933.

The total number of issues of Infant Foods and Nutritives was 9,470, of which 3,524 issues were free.

The number of pints of Cow's Milk supplied free in 1935 was 25,004½, compared with 29,125 pints in 1934, and 46,410 pints in 1933. The cost of supplying Cow's Milk in 1935 was £348 19s. 7d., compared with £387 14s. 5d. in 1934, and £557 19s. 0d. in 1933.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.—43 children under five years of age were referred for Ultra-Violet Light Treatment, and one for massage.

All of these children improved in health after treatment. Energetic measures were taken in all cases to assist the recovery of the child by giving extra supplies of Milk and Virol. Practical advice was also given to the parent in all cases.

Orthopædic Cases.—All orthopædic cases were referred for examination at the Children's Hospital, Bradford, which is about two miles from the Shipley Clinic and can easily be reached by tram.

The majority of the cases attended for massage and exercise at the Children's Hospital twice weekly.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—

This Society rendered valuable assistance to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service in ameliorating the condition of children found in a neglected condition. 20 M.&C.W. cases were under the supervision of the Society's Inspector during the year. One child was adopted by the Public Assistance Committee.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Six samples of Swimming Bath water were taken, when the following results were obtained :—

Chemical Analyses.
(Parts per 100,000).

	4th June	5th July	2nd Aug.	5th Sept.	22nd Oct.	15th Nov.
Alkalinity as H_2SO_4 to Phenol-Phthalein	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.21
Alkalinity as to H_2SO_4 to Methyl Orange ...	27.4	12.73	12.3	11.76	33.1	61.7
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	8.3	8.85	7.9	10.1	11.3	12.7
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.0020	0.0054	0.002	0.0056	0.0024	0.0038
Alluminoid „ ...	0.0088	0.0138	0.011	0.0088	0.0118	0.0186
Nitrous „ ...	Trace	Nil	Nil	Trace	Nil	Trace
Nitric „ ...	2.07	1.44	1.40	1.34	1.32	2.00
Nitrogen absorbed from N/80 $KMnO_4$ in 3 hours at 37°C. ...	0.041	0.036	0.046	0.025	0.056	0.069
Total hardness in terms of $CaCO_3$...	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	5.7	5.1
Free Chlorine (as Cl) ...	Nil	0.007	0.015	0.007	Trace	0.004
pH value ...	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.7
Bacteriological Examination.						
Colonies per C.C. growing on Agar Medium in 3 days at 37°C. ...	285,000	9,000	500	9,000	300	40,000
Colonies per C.C. growing on Gelatine Medium in 3 days at 20°C. ...	684,000	13,000	1,000	12,000	—	—
B. Coli per 100 C.C. ...	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The suite of medical baths at the Council's Swimming Baths contains a Mercury Vapour (Ultra-Violet Ray) Lamp, a Pyretic Bath, and a generalised Radiant Heat Bath, in addition to facilities for massage and local treatment of various kinds. Treatments to men were administered by the Baths Superintendent, Mr. Isherwood, and to women by Miss Major, Certified Masseuse. The medical section is (at the request of the Ministry of Health) under the general supervision of the Medical Officer.

Medical men in the district are informed of the facilities available, and utilise the Baths for the treatment of patients suffering from chronic rheumatism, etc. No attempt has yet been made to classify patients treated according to their ailments. The following table, kindly supplied by Mr. Isherwood, the Baths Manager, shows the number of treatments given during the year.

Treatment.		Male.		Female.		Total.
Radiant Heat ...	...	263	...	259	...	522
Pyretic ...	...	37	...	69	...	106
Ultra-Violet Ray ...	...	291	...	128	...	419
Electric Vibratory ...	...	47	...	41	...	88
Massage ...	...	141	...	196	...	337
Vapour and Oil ...	...	23	...	114	...	137
Vapour and Shampoo ...	...	1	...	12	...	13
Vapour ...	...	4	...	62	...	66
Foam ...	...	140	...	121	...	261
		947		1,002		1,949

SKETCH PLAN OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SHIPLEY SHOWING
THE VARIOUS WARDS WITH THEIR WARD VITAL STATISTICS 1935.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE
WHOLE URBAN DISTRICT

POPULATION	30,670
BIRTH-RATE	11.97
DEATH-RATE	13.50
INFANTILE MORTALITY	71.00
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	2.25
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	3.52
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	14.05
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.59

— WEST WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	10.85
DEATH-RATE	10.98
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	46.51
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	2.52
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	6.20
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	10.25
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.51

— CENTRAL WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	11.82
DEATH-RATE	11.41
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	137.93
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	1.22
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	3.06
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	29.57
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	1.22

— SOUTH WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	8.76
DEATH-RATE	15.24
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	30.77
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	1.75
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	2.02
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	18.18
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.27

— NORTH WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	15.81
DEATH-RATE	14.99
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	77.92
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	2.87
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	3.08
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	10.48
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.82

— EAST WARD —

BIRTH-RATE	14.59
DEATH-RATE	15.31
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	74.07
SCARLET-FEVER INCIDENCE	2.88
DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE	2.52
ESTIMATED POPULATION - PER ACRE	15.00
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	0.36



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